# Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1569] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1797. [VOLUME XII.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

*Stated Sales*
*For DRY GOODS.*

*Monday* { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

*Tueſday* { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

*Wedneſday* { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

*Thurſday* { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

*Friday* { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

*Saturday* Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

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*For Savannah,*

The faſt ſailing ſhip,

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, Maſter,

Now lying oppoſite the mouth of Frankford Creek, has handſome accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail on or about the 1ſt of October.

For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or of the ſubſcribers at Frankford, 5 1-2 miles from Philadelphia.

*Nalbro & J. Frazier.*

Frankford, Sept. 18. dtiſtO.

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*For HAMBURGH,*

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Maſter, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ſhip is ſo well known, that it is needleſs to deſcribe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting Houſe, No. 12, North Third ſtreet, or to the Maſter on bord.

Auguſt 30.

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*For SALE,*

On board the ſaid Ship, Swediſh Iron, aſſorted Hollow and Window Glaſs, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Pleaſe to apply as above.

wf&m4w

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## White Havanna Sugar.

1401 boxes } of very ſuperior quality now diſcharg-
75 hhds. } ing from the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, at Walnut Street wharf—and for ſale by

*Philip Nicklin & Co.*

N. B.

THE SHIP

Hamburg Packet,

SILAS SWAIN, Maſter,

For Sale, or Charter.

Aug. 24. eotf

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## TO BE SOLD,

*And poſſeſſion given immediately,*

A LARGE two ſtory brick Houſe, handſomely ſituated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage houſe and two ſtables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with ſtalls in the two ſtables for 27 horſes. The healthineſs and pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a deſirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiouſneſs of the houſe, its central poſition, and the largeneſs of the ſtables, make it every way ſuitable for a tavern, for which it has always been conſiderd as a capital ſtand. Inquire on the premiſes, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

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## NOTICE.

IF THEDY O'HARA, who ſome years ſince kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambroſe Marſhal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive intereſting information.

*Auguſt 4.* mw&f4w

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## THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notifyed that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth-eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o' clock every day, Sundays excepted.

*Henry Pratt,*
*Tho. W. Francis,*
*John Miller, Jun.*
*John Aſhley,*
*Jacob Baker.*

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

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## The Inhabitants of the Diſtrict of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Conſtables' office, the north eaſt corner of Front and Almond ſtreets, where the friends of thoſe ſick perſons who deſire to be removed to the City Hoſpital, are requeſted to make application—Alſo, a Hearſe will be kept in readineſs for the removal of the dead.

*JONATHAN PENROSE.*

N. B.—The Poor, who wiſh to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furniſhed with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

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## COMMISSIONERS' SALES,

THE Commiſſioners of the counties of Lycoming and Northumberland, have given notice that they intend to proceed to the ſale of lands, for the arrearage of taxes, on the 7th of September next.

☞ The different printers in this city will render an eſſential ſervice to a great number of individuals by publiſhing this notice.

Aug. 18.

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## WANTED

Bills on Amſterdam, at a ſight not exceeding ſixty days, and with approved Indorſers, to the amount of two hundred thouſand guilders—for which caſh will be paid at the rate of thirty eight cents a guilder—Applications to be made to George Simpſon, Eſq. Caſhier of the Bank of the United States.

Sept. 41. dtf

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## NOTICE

Is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Diſtrict of Southwark, that a meeting will be held at the Commiſſioner's room, on Friday evening the 15th inſt. at 7 o'clock, to take into conſideration, and adopt meaſures for the protection of the property of our fellow-citizens from daring robbers.

JON. PENROSE.

Sept. 14.

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## Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo,
100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

*C. Haight.*

June 21. eotf

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*Imported in the ſhip Pigou,*

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

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## This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

*Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,*

*Obſervations on certain Documents*

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt

*ALEXANDER HAMILTON,*

Late SECRETARY of the TREASUR, is FULLY REFUTED.

*WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.*

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.

*Auguſt 25.*

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## The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 30 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places.

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.

Auguſt 11. dim. eotf.

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*Philadelphia, 15th July, 1797.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſeparate propoſals with ſealed covers will be received at my office until the eleventh day of September next, to furniſh by contract the following articles for the uſe of the Army of the United States in the year 1798.

First Contract for

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Sergeants coats | Dragoons. |
| 2 | Muſicians, do. | |
| 10 | Sergeants veſts | |
| 126 | Privates coats | |
| 126 | Privates veſts | |
| 64 | Sergeants coats | |
| 32 | Muſicians, do. | Artilleriſts & Engineers. |
| 96 | Sergeants veſts | |
| 192 | Woolen overalls | |
| 192 | Linen overalls | |
| 936 | Privates coats | |
| 936 | do. veſts | |
| 1872 | Woolen overalls | |
| 1872 | Linen do. | |
| 144 | Sergeants coats | Infantry. |
| 72 | Muſicians, do. | |
| 216 | Sergeants veſts | |
| 432 | Linen overalls | |
| 432 | Woolen do. | |
| 1893 | Privates coats | |
| 1892 | do. veſts | |
| 3784 | Woolen overalls | |
| 3784 | Linen do. | |

1ſt Contract, for 1288 Sergeants ſhirts
11816 Privates do.
12600 Socks
2d Contract, for 272 pair leather breeches
3d Contract, for 272 pair boots
4600 pair ſhoes, No. 1
8000 pair do. No. 2
4th Contract, for 1032 Artilleriſts and Engineers hats
2108 Infantry do.
136 Dragoon caps

The whole to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, viz.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of February next.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of April next.

The remaining half on or before the 15th day of June next.

The articles are to be agreeable to ſuch patterns as ſhall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War.

Payments to be made as ſoon as the article ſhall be delivered, and paſſed inſpection.

*TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.*

eot11thSep.

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## Lately Publiſhed,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

A Collection of Papers on the ſubject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years paſt.

*Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.*

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramſay, Monſon, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 1[illegible] 6t

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*City Commiſſioners Office,*
Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt.

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,

Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The cellar under the City-Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawim.

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## L O S T,

ON the Paſſyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a braſs barrel and ſilver ſight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower ſtamp. Whoever will return the ſaid piece to *John Bennard*, at the ſign of the Blue Ball on the Paſſyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, ſhall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,

Sept. 12. *3t

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## DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

### Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

### Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Germantow, 12th Sept. 1797. } dim

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## IMPORTED

In the ſhip America, James Ewing, maſter, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarſe Linens
Tapes
Looking Glaſſes } in caſes.
Glaſs Tumblers }

FOR SALE BY

*George Pennock.*

*Auguſt* 14. 3aw

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*An elegant Houſe in Arch Street.*

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant houſe at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—and two are ſo connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſides 5 in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. There are ſtables and a coach houſe, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 22w3w.

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## PETER BORGER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has removed from No. 129, corner of Arch and Fourth, to No. 105 North Front, between Arch and Race ſtreets.

July 27. 32w4w

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## WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

*OF VARIOUS SIZES,*

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the ſingle Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subſcribers, corner of Arch and Front-ſtreet.

*James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.*

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 51wmwſtf

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## Inſurance Company of the State of Pennſylvania.

THE Office will be kept until further notice at the School Houſe in Germantown. The Company ſtill retain the room in Cheſnut, above Seventh ſtreet, where a perſon will attend to receive and give anſwers to applications, every day from 10 until 1 o'clock.

Sept 13. d3t2awtf

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## Bank of North America,

*September 8th, 1797.*

ON Monday next the Notices for all Notes or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due on that and the enſuing 6 days, will be ſerved on the Payers: And the like Notices on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors.—Perſons wiſhing to depoſit Notes or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, muſt themſelves undertake to give notice to the Payers. dtf

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## TO BE SOLD,

*And immediate poſſeſſion given,*

A Convenient well finiſhed Brick Tenement, with a cook houſe and other out houſes, ſituated in a pleaſant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on Weſt-ſtreet, and extends through the ſquare to Paſture-ſtreet, on which is erected a ſtable and carriage houſe.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

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## Red Port Wine.

Juſt arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks 60 cwt. Cork, for ſale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. 5

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## The Partnerſhip,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid Houſe are deſired to render the ſame to T. B. Freeman; and thoſe indebted to the Houſe are deſired to make payment to him—By whom buſineſs will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-ſtreet.

*Auguſt 7.* eod4w

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## NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who have any claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN COLE, Umbrella Maker, late deceaſed, will apply within a month from the date hereof, to Mrs. Cole, at the ſouth eaſt corner of Green and Second ſtreets, for their arrangement.

N. B. If all demands are not ſent in before the expiration of the abovementioned time, they will not be allowed, as his property will be diſpoſed of.

Sept. 9. *3t

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Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,

From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11. Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do. }

*Thomas Murgatroyd.*

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

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A PERSON OF INGENUITY, lately arrived from Europe, wiſhes to find here a place in the quality of a Director of a Glaſs-houſe, Chryſtal of all kinds, having particular means for the conſtruction of the kilns, pots, &c. and poſſeſſing likewiſe the articles uſed in the Glaſs houſes of England and France, having worked a long while in moſt of them. Every exertion will be made to render the manufactory deſerving of public approbation—He, who wiſhes to ſpeak to him, will find him at No. 275 Front-ſtreet.

Auguſt 24. *4t

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## For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

*A valuable Lot of Ground;*

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

*Alſo, for Sale,*

## Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water-ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras ſtreets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the conveniance of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

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*The Subſcriber has for Sale,*

A large aſſortment of India Muſlins, coarſe and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Iriſh Linens and Sheetings, well aſſorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of firſt quality
Eaſt India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimſtone

*Mordecai Lewis.*

*Auguſt* 12. 3awim

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*Cedar Shingles.*

THE ſubſcriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a ſuperior quality, for ſale at 13 dollars per thouſand.

*William Hallowell,*
*No. 193 North Third-ſtreet.*

July 27. 6o12t

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THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſes
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs

Aug. 29 —22w

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THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

## EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. mwf4w

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THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

## Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies*, on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

*Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,*
*Price one dollar.*

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it into circulation. Auguſt 24—mw4w

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*To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.*

WHereas ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections.

## HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

*Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.*

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall, at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, or if he ſhall *conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers*, ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if ANY perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigorous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d3w

# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19.


*Translated for the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

## FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

### COUNCIL of FIVE HUNDRED.

MOTION OF ORDER BY EMM. PASTORET,

On the present state of our political and commercial relations with the United States of North America.

*Sitting of the 22d Messidor, 5th year, 20th June, 1797.*

Representatives of the People,

The Constitution has ordained, that war cannot be declared but upon the formal and necessary proposal of the Executive Directory; but it has also ordained that the Legislative Body has the sole supreme decision of this question. The constitution has ordained, that in case of hostilities impending or commenced, of menaces or preparations of war, against the French Republic, the Executive Directory shall be bound to employ, for the defence of the state, the means placed at its disposal; but it has at the same ordained, that the Directory shall without delay give information thereof to the Legislative Body.

Yet, there is a people to whom treaties unite us; and we do not know what is our political situation with respect to them.—On the one hand, the Executive Directory passes decrees which are real aggressions—declarations of war; on the other, we say to ourselves, war does not exist; for the Legislative Body has not decreed it; we are not in the predicament of hostilities impending or commenced; for the Legislative Body has not been informed of it. Can therefore the Executive Directory, at its pleasure, add to or violate treaties and laws? If the general principles laid down upon this subject by the Constitution require developement, does it not belong to the Legislative Body to demand it? Ought it not to be remembered that treaties are to nations what laws are to the citizens? The expression Punic faith, an expression invented perhaps by the jealousy of the Romans, yet tarnishes, after twenty centuries, the country of Hannibal.

A treaty concluded on the 6th of February 1778, unites, by the double tie of commerce and friendship, France and the United States of North America. This treaty embraces some articles, which I am obliged to cite; because they have become the pretext for divers decrees equally contrary to the constitution and to the laws.

ARTICLE II.

The most Christian king and the United States, engage mutually not to grant any particular favour to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same favor freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE XV.

And that more effectual care may be taken for the security of the subjects and inhabitants of both parties, that they suffer no injury by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ships of his most Christian majesty and of the said United States, and all their subjects and inhabitants, shall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other side; and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall moreover be bound to make satisfaction for all matter of damage, and the interest thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their person and goods.

ARTICLE XVI.

All ships and merchandizes of what nature soever, which shall be rescued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be brought into some port of either state, and shall be delivered to the custody of the officers of that port, in order to be restored entire to the true proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient proof shall be made concerning the property thereof.

ARTICLE XVII.

It shall be lawful for the ships of war of either party, and privateers, freely to carry whithersoever they please, the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty or any other judges; nor shall such prizes be arrested or seized when they come to and enter the ports of either party; nor shall the searchers or other officers of those places, search the same, or make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes; but they may hoist sail at any time and depart, and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew: on the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as shall have made prize of the subjects, people or property of either of the parties; but if such shall come in, being forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, all proper means shall be vigorously used, that they go out and retire from thence as soon as possible.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of the most Christian king, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the said United States, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with the most Christian king, or the United States. It shall likewise be lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid, to sail with the ships and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince, or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the confederates, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemy.

ARTICLE XXV.

To the end that all manner of dissentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one side and the other, it is agreed, that in case either of the parties hereto should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other ally, must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties, which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty; they shall likewise be recalled every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home within the space of a year. It is likewise agreed, that such ships being laden are to be provided not only with passports as above mentioned, but also with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, and whither she is bound, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed form; and if any one shall think it fit or advisable to express in the said certificates, the person to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do so.

ARTICLE XXVII.

If the ships of the said subjects, people or inhabitants of either of the parties shall be met with, either sailing along the coasts or on the high seas, by any ship of war of the other, or by any privateers, the said ships of war or privateers, for the avoiding of any disorder, shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats aboard the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty, and the ship, when she shall have shewed such passport, shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or search her in any manner, or to give her chase, or force her to quit her intended course.

Let me now present the decree passed by the Executive Directory, the 12th Ventose, 5th year, (2d March 1797.)

"Article I. The commissioners of the executive directory, to the civil tribunals of the departments, shall take care, that in disputes concerning the validity of maritime captures, no judgment shall be rendered upon the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, without first consulting the minister of justice, conformably with the 3d article of the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year, relative to treaties, in virtue of which, neutrals may claim an exemption, in consequenee of the first of those laws, from the execution of that of the 9th of May, 1793.

"Art. II. The minister of justice shall, in consequence, examine whether the treaties referred to, yet subsist, or whether they have been modified since their conclusion. The minister of foreign affairs shall furnish him for this purpose, with all the information he may stand in need of, and the former shall refer the matter to the executive directory, in the manner prescribed by the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year.

"Art. III. The executive directory reminds all French citizens, that the treaty made on the 6th February, 1778, between France and the United States of America, has been, according to the terms of its second article, modified of full right by that concluded at London, on the 19th November, 1794, between the United States of America and England.

"Consequently,

"1st. Agreeably to the 17th article of the treaty of London of the 19th of November, 1794, transcribed below (1) all merchandize belonging to the enemy, or not sufficiently appearing to be neutral, laden under the American flag, shall be confiscated; but the vessel on board of which it shall be found, shall be released and restored to the owner. The commissaries of the executive directory

(1) ARTICLE XVII.

It is agreed, that in all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained on just suspicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war; the said vessel shall be brought to the nearest or most convenient port; and if any property of an enemy should be found on board such vessel, that part only which belongs to the enemy should be made prize, and the vessel shall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper measures shall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the cases of ships or cargoes so brought in for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification, adjudged or agreed to be paid to the masters or owners of such ships.

are enjoined to accelerate judgment on litigations which may arise either concerning the validity of the capture of cargoes or concerning the freights and detentions, by all the means in their power.

"2d. Agreeably to the 18th article of the treaty of London, of the 19th November, 1794, transcribed below (2) to the articles declared *contraband* by the 24th article of the treaty of the 6th February, 1778, the following are added:

Timber for ship building,
Tar, **pitch* and rosin,
Copper in sheets,
Sails, hemp and cordage,

And every thing serving directly **or indirectly for the armament* or equipment of vessels, unwrought iron and fir planks excepted. These various articles shall be confiscated as often as they shall be destined, or as it shall be attempted to carry them to the enemy.

"3d. Agreeably to the 21st article of the treaty of London of the 19th November, 1794, transcribed below (3) every individual known to be American, bearing a commission given by the enemies of France, as also every sailor of that nation, making part of the crew of the ships or vessels of the enemy, shall be, on that account alone, declared a pirate and treated as such, without being permitted, in any case, to alledge that he was forced to it by violence, menaces, or otherwise.

"Art. 4th. Conformably to the law of the 14th February, 1793, the provisions of the regulations of the 21st October, 1744, and of the 26th July, 1778, concerning the manner of proving the property of neutral ships or goods, shall be executed according to their form and tenor.

"Consequently, every American vessel, not having on board a rôle d'équipage in due form as prescribed by the model annexed to the treaty of the 6th February, 1778, the execution of which is ordered by the 25th and 27th articles of the same treaty, shall be good prize."

Let us in the first place attend to the first article. The Directory refers to the 3d article of the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year; but in referring to it, it adds to its provisions. The law of the 8th Floreal gives a power: the decree of the 12th ventose imposes an obligation. It declares, "the commissaries shall take care, that no judgment be rendered, without the minister of justice being first consulted." Whereas the law only declares, in the 2d and 3d articles, that "matters of prize, in which neutrals have any interest, shall be communicated to the commissary of the executive directory, within 24 hours from the filing

* These words are not contained in the British treaty.

(2) ARTICLE XVIII.

In order to regulate what is in future to be esteemed contraband of war, it is agreed, that under the said denomination shall be comprised all arms and implements serving for the purposes of war, by land or sea, such as cannon, muskets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, carcases, fauciſſes, carriages for cannon, musket rests, bandoliers, gun-powder, match, saltpetre, ball, pikes, swords, head-pieces, cuirasses, halberts, lances, javelins, horse-furniture, holsters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as also timber for ship-building, tar or rozin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp, and cordage, and generally whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels, unwrought iron and fir planks only excepted; and all the above articles are hereby declared to be just objects of confiscation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy.

And whereas the difficulty of agreeing on the precise cases, in which alone provisions and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as such, renders it expedient to provide against the inconveniences and misunderstandings which might thence arise: It is further agreed, that whenever any such articles so becoming contraband, according to the existing laws of nations, shall for that reason be seized, the same shall not be confiscated, but the owners thereof shall be speedily and completely indemnified; and the captors, or in their default, the government under whose authority they act, shall pay to the masters or owners of such vessels, the full value of all such articles, with a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and also the demurrage incident to such detention.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded or invested; it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced, may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained, and her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless after notice she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she may think proper: Nor shall any vessel or goods of either party, that may have entered into such port or place, before the same was besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, and be found therein after the reduction or surrender of such place, be liable to confiscation, but shall be restored to the owners or proprietors thereof.

(3) ARTICLE XXI.

It is likewise agreed, that the subjects and citizens of the two nations, shall not do any acts of hostility or violence against each other, nor accept commissions or instructions so to act from any foreign prince or state, enemies to the other party; nor shall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite or endeavor to enlist in their military service, any of the subjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws against all such offences and aggressions shall be punctually executed. And if any subject or citizen of the said parties respectively, shall accept any foreign commission, or letters of marque, for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the said party, to treat and punish the said subject or citizen, having such commission or letters of marque, as a pirate.

of the papers in the registry of the tribunal."

"If the commissary *deems it necessary*, he shall immediately refer it to the minister of justice, who, after having consulted the directory, shall within a decade, answer the letter of the commissary."

The law expressly determined to avoid the absolute obligation of a reference in all cases; it determined it in order that it might not multiply the expenses and delays always too heavy, always too long for those who come to ask for justice. The decree of the 12th Ventose, on the contrary, imposes it as an indispensible necessity. The decree then is in contradiction to the law: it is therefore in itself a real legislative act: it is then an usurpation of a power which the will of the people has not delegated to the directory; and is therefore unconstitutional.

The minister of justice is to be consulted in relation to treaties in virtue of which neutrals claim an exemption, by the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, from the execution of that of the 9th May 1793.

Let us first turn our attention to these two laws.

That of the 13th Nivose, Aug. 7, says:

"The national convention enjoins all the agents of the republic, all the commanders of the armed force, the officers civil and military, to cause to be respected and observed all the provisions of the treaties which unite France to the neutral powers of the old continent and to the United States of America. No infraction of those treaties shall be made. All provisions which are contrary to them, are annulled."

The following is the law of the 9th May 1793.

Article I. "The French vessels of war and privateers shall stop and bring into the ports of the republic, neutral vessels which may be found laden in whole or in part, either with provisions belonging to neutral powers and bound to enemy ports, or with merchandize belonging to enemies.

"Art. 2. Merchandize belonging to enemies is declared good prize, and confiscated for the benefit of the captors. Provisions belonging to neutrals shall be paid for at their value in the place for which they were destined.

"Art. 3. In all cases, neutral vessels shall be released as soon as the unlading of the provisions detained, or the merchandize seized, shall be effected. The freight for them shall be paid at the price stipulated by the shippers. A just indemnity shall be granted in proportion to their detention, by the tribunals who have cognizance of the validity of prizes."

The law of the 9th May 1793, was repealed on the 23d of May following, on the report and request of the committee of public safety, so far as concerned the United States. Five days afterwards, on the 28th of the same month, the national Convention, on the motion of one of its members, abrogated the repeal, decreed that merchandize detained should continue provisionally sequestrated, and that the united committees of public safety and of marine should make a definitive report to them in three days.

This report was only made on the 1st of July following; but it confirmed the exception pronounced by the decree of the 23d of May, in favor of the United States. Of what consequence is it, said the reporter, that your privateers have cruized unsuccessfully? If we stipulate for the interest of privateers, doubtless we shall take no particular notice of a faithful ally; but when we stipulate for treaties, for the public faith, we should not put into the balance with these interests the produce of a few captures of provisions.

The law of the 1st July 1793, is thus expressed:

"The national convention, wishing to maintain the union established between the French republic and the United States of America, decrees, that the vessels of the United States are not comprehended in the provisions of the decree of the 9th May; conformably to the 16th article of the treaty concluded on the 6th Feb. 1778."

On the 27th of the same month, the following decree was made:

"The national convention, after having heard the report of its committee of marine, upon the petition of the owners and crew of the privateer *the Sans Culotte de Honfleur*, praying that the decree of the 9th May last may be maintained, decrees, that it maintains the provisions of the decree of the 9th of last May, relative to neutral vessels laden with provisions or merchandize belonging to enemy powers; that it shall have its full and complete execution; and that consequently all other provisions which may be to the contrary are and shall be repealed."

Let us recapitulate these different laws, let us combine them together; let us see what is their result, what is consequently, in relation to the Americans, the state of the French legislation upon the subject of prizes.

The law of the 9th May 1793, is the oldest: how shall it be reconciled with the 23d article of the treaty of 1778?

The 23d article permits the French and the inhabitants of the United States freely and safely to frequent the ports belonging to a power in enmity with the two contracting parties or one of them; it not only permits a direct commerce from an enemy port to a neutral port, but even from one enemy port to another; it adjudges free and guarantees all merchandize found on board of vessels of one of the two contracting parties, and this, when the cargo belongs in whole or in part to enemies of one of the two; contraband alone excepted.

What in the mean time says the law of the 9th May 1793? It authorizes French ships of war and privateers to stop and bring into our ports neutral vessels laden with provisions for an enemy port, or with merchandize belonging to an enemy, and declares this merchandize to be confiscated for the benefit of the captors.

The United States of America were not named in the law; nevertheless, as its provisions are general, it was impossible not to comprehend them in it. The decree of the 23d May and 1st July 1793, pronounces in their favor an exception at once just and conformable with the treaty of the 6th Feb. 1778. It is pretended, that the decree of the 27th of the same month repeals it. I am far from thinking so; no expression manifests it; and in fact is it to be presumed, that without the smallest discussion (the newspapers of that period do not even mention that the decree was proposed and passed) a law was repealed, which had been made some weeks before, made after a public opposition, after a fresh consideration twice adopted, always at the request of the committee of public safety, and enacted expressly to prevent the Americans being comprehended in the law of the 9th of May '93.

However it might be, the doubt, if there existed a legitimate doubt, could not last longer than the 2d month of the 2d year. For a law of the 27th Brumaire says:

"Art. 2. The treaties which bind France to the United States of America shall be faithfully executed."

"Art. 5. The committee of public safety is charged to take measures for drawing closer the bands of alliance and friendship which unite the French republic to the United States of America."

Behold! what the national convention declared, what it desired, even at the period when perjuries and crimes predominated! It expressed the same sentiment after the downfall of decemviral tyranny. The 7th article of the decree of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, effectually renews the injunction upon the civil and military officers to cause to be respected and observed all the provisions of the treaties between France and the United States. Have these two laws been since repealed? they have not. Supposing then that the decree of the 9th of May 1793 had recovered its force with respect to North America, it lost it again. And how then is it possible to imagine that the executive directory should found themselves upon it? How imagine that the minister of justice could prevent the execution of a law in force, and direct the execution of one repealed?

The 2d article of the decree of the 12th Ventose charges the minister of justice to examine whether treaties, which come in question, yet subsist, or whether they have been modified since their conclusion.

We are in the first place astonished, when treaties between two powers are in question, that the directory should address itself to the minister of justice. The examination, the maintenance, the execution of treaties, belong, by the nature of things, to the minister of foreign affairs; and the law of the 10th Vendemaire, 4th year, contains an express provision for that purpose. I nevertheless conceive, that the question being considered in relation to prizes, a subject of judicial cognizance, the directory should apply to the minister of justice. But at least it should not charge him exclusively and without limitation with the examination, whether treaties yet subsist or whether they have been modified.

A treaty, moreover, is not the act and the property of one nation only; it belongs to the two nations who have subscribed it; the consent of both is necessary to destroy it. If one of them thinks the other has violated it, it may complain of it: it may, it ought to declare to the other, that it regards such or such an act as an infringement of the mutual agreement, a commencement of hostilities; but until then, until the moment when the rupture is announced by a refusal to explain, or an unjust explanation of the party complained against, the treaty remains a common and reciprocal law for the two states; it must be obeyed or war declared.

I know what will be answered. The treaty, it will be said, was first violated by the Americans: should we then be more faithful than themselves?

I know not whether this reproach, taking it to be true, obviates the remarks I have made; and as I little know to what extent such an excuse is proper. If I should admit, in the mean time, the validity of the excuse and the precise application of the reproach, the truth of the infraction with which the United States of America is charged, would still remain to be proved.

The 3d article of the decree of the 12th ventose declares the treaty of 1778 to be modified of full right by that of 1794. The treaty of 1778 says, article 2d: "France and America engage not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party." What then is the modification produced in this article by the treaty of the 19th November, 1794?

It is, says the decree, in the 17th article which directs the confiscation of all enemy merchandize, or such as does not sufficiently appear to be neutral, laden under the American flag.

There never was a maritime war which did not induce discussions on the subject of prize, between the contending and the neutral powers. The principles of different nations have not always been uniform in this respect: yet there is one of them which is more general, and which the law of nations does not disavow: it is, to take enemy's property on board of neutral vessels, and to restore neutral property found on board enemy vessels. Such was always the system of England. The United States, who, until then, had no treaty of commerce with her, severely felt the evil of their vessels being stopped and even detained, when in the end they must be restored. I suppose that this consideration dictated the 17th article of the treaty of 1794: but how then does it modify the 2d article of the treaty of the 6th Feb. 1778? Where then is the particular favour it grants to the English?

The decree of the 12th ventose afterwards adds to the catalogue of contraband articles mentioned in the 24th article of the treaty made in 1778 between France and North America,

Timber for ship building,
Tar, *pitch** and rosin,
Copper in sheets,
Sails, hemp and cordage,
And every thing, which may serve directly or **indirectly to the armament* and equipment of vessels, unwrought iron and fir planks excepted.

Here also the treaty of 1794 serves as the pretext to the executive directory. But may it not be observed, that these articles were always and generally respected as objects of contraband in time of war, when a special treaty, like ours with America, has not pronounced a clear and formal exception? The British government has not, at any time admitted a similar exception. The 18th article of the treaty of 1794 has then innovated nothing in respect to these; and therefore occasions no modification. England acquires no new favour; she remains in the situation in which till then she never ceased to be; and it may be asked how far the executive directory has a right, without the intervention of the legislative body, to place among the articles of contraband, merchandize which an existing treaty has not placed there.

The decree of the 12th ventose, still tracing the modifications which it supposes to exist, says further:

"Every individual known to be an American, carrying a commission given by the enemies of France, also every sailor of that nation making part of the crews of enemy vessels, shall be, on this account alone, declared a pirate and treated as such, without being suffered, in any case, to alledge, that he was forced to it by violence, menaces or otherwise."

The decree founds these provisions upon the 21st article of the treaty between America and England; but this article is similar to the 21st article of the treaty of 1778; and, in the one as well as the other, it is merely stipulated, that the subject or citizen of one of the two contracting parties, who shall accept any commission or letter of marque from a foreign power, to arm a vessel with intent to act as a privateer against one of the contracting parties, shall be considered and treated as a pirate.

Neither of these two treaties extends the prosecution and penalty to other mariners of the respective nations.

I will not allow myself any other reflexion upon this, than that such a provision is barbarous.

The 4th article of the decree of the 12th ventose directs the execution of the regulations of the 21st of October, 1794, and 26th July, 1778, with respect to American vessels. It consequently declares them to be good prize, if they have not on board a role d'equipage in due form, such as is prescribed by the model annexed to the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, the execution of which is directed by the 25th and 27th articles of the same treaty.

Without examining whether the particular regulations of France can subject our allies at home or on the open seas to observe the formalities which they have not stipulated for by treaties made with them? Without examing whether the 7th article of the law of the 13th nivose does not annul the provisions of these regulations, where they are contrary to the treaty of 1778, I observe that the article is grounded upon an error. No model of a róle d'equipage is annexed to the treaty of 1778; the 25th and 27th articles do not even speak of it: the word is not even once contained in a single sentence of this long treaty. Never since its conclusion was it demanded from the Americans; every one knows their sailors are not classed. What end then does a róle d'equipage answer to them? Before his departure, the captain merely presents and leaves a list of the company he has, and upon this list a passport is delivered to him. See its form at the end of the treaty; it supposes, it requires nothing more.

I have run over the decree in all its details: let us now endeavour to collect the general motives for it.

The treaty of the 9th November, 1794, is evidently the motive of the conduct of the directory. In the supreme magistrates of a people I like this civic animosity, this anxious and jealous zeal for the interests of the country: I even believe, that the American government has merited some just reproaches for treating with its first enemy without communicating the matter to its oldest friend. In the mean time let us also recollect; that France had then no longer a marine which could protect the commerce of the United States; that the English were the masters of every sea; that anarchy devoured our unhappy country; and that at the epoch of the treaty, the Americans remained ignorant that the 9th thermidor had finally driven guilt from its throne.

Shall I add to these considerations a picture of the conduct of the French agent in the United States? Hardly arrived in South Carolina, where he landed, he endeavoured to sow the seeds of insurrection and discord, to make enrollments, to arm privateers: he went further; he gave those, whom he had thus armed; he gave them, of his sole and full power, on the territory of an independent and free republic; he gave them, commissions to seize the vessels of nations with whom the Americans were at peace, to whom they were even allied.

Another minister plenipotentiary arrived at Philadelphia in the month of June, 1795. He complained, that the treaty of 1794 puts it out of the power of the United States to form conveniently a new commercial alliance with the French republic. The American government answered by communicating the treaty itself: and observe that at that time it was not yet ratified; it could not therefore be said to exist. Observe also, that these were not the only circumstances which produced the idea of this compact between Great Britain and the United States: those who have attentively followed the course and progress of political events, know that for several years its existence was foreseen and dreaded. France and the United States had even expresly declared, in the preamble of the treaty of amity and commerce concluded on the 6th of February, 1778, that they mutually reserved the liberty of letting other nations, at their pleasure, participate in the same advantages.

[* *The words in italics are not contained in the treaty of* 1794.]

I repeat it; I am far from approving of the treaty of 1794; more courage and attachment perhaps became these brave Americans. But after all, let us again view them still associated with a people without a marine, who could nevertheless ably defend its allies by land, but not upon the seas; & especially upon those distant seas where the British vessels maintained an undisputed, undivided rule; with a people without a government, delivered up to all the furies of anarchy and guilt: but finally, if the United States have violated the duties of decency and respect, they have violated no engagement, they heve usurped no right; they have only availed themselves of the universal right of nations, to form contracts when and how they please. Are we then the sovereigns of the world? Are our allies then only our subjects, that they cannot make contracts at their pleasure? And truly, it is not a little singular to hear the French government alledge the treaty of the 19th Nov. 1794, to be an act of hostility, whilst they themselves order all American vessels to be captured, without having declared war. Who does not know, that since the commencement of the 5th year, a great number of them have been confiscated? And almost all, the fact is remarkable, belonged to men known for their attachment to the French. They have been taken with the double violation of an alliance and of hospitality: they have been taken in our very ports. But lately, an American captain was imprisoned at Brest. Is not this to merit the reproach we so often cast upon, the English, of forgetting upon the seas all good faith, all justice? Even lawful reprisals could only authorize us to seize British property in American vessels; but we take the vessel itself; and we even take the American property it contains! Nevertheless, as was well observed a few years ago by the present vice-president of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, whose sentiments towards France are known, according to the law of nations it cannot be doubted, that the property of a friend found on board the vessel of an enemy is free, and that at the same time the property of an enemy found on board the vessel of a friend is lawful prize.

America had to fear at first, to have for enemies England, Holland, Spain, all then at war with France. In the midst of this universal struggle, would it then be criminal to preserve towards all an useful neutrality? Is it not known, that in such a political situation, the neutral powers become the maritime carriers for the powers at war; for the latter stand in need of their own ships and sailors for warfare.

In another point of view, two courses presented themselves to France; to receive succours from America, and to make use of her against England; or to permit an alliance to be formed between England and America. It is at first view inconceivable, why the former should not obtain the preference, why we should lose the succours of an ally, why we should not give to our enemy one enemy more; the feebleness however of the maritime succours which America might furnish us, rendered delusive, in the particular case, the advantage which, in a general point of view, so agreeably presented itself. The other course, on the contrary, of placing America between the two combatants, to make of her, by her alliance with each of the two, a neutral power with respect to the other, would offer to us in the United States (as an allied power, considered in relation to us,— as a neutral power, considered in relation to England who is contending with us) great facilities in navigation and commerce.

I am far from attaching to these reflections the importance of a demonstrated truth; I only present them as doubts: I merely wish that they may contribute to bring the two countries back to those principles of moderation and friendship, which will increase their mutual strength: I wish that, by injurious bravados, unworthy of itself, the government may no more alienate a people whom we ought to cherish both for the good they have done us and for the services we have rendered them. We complain of the Americans; but has not Washington, in his last address to congress, solemnly contradicted those imputations so vague, so uncertain? We complain; but what would have been our conduct and our language, if we had seen, as in America, a foreign minister plenipotentiary begin to levy troops and fit out privateers without the permission of the government? We complain; but are not the United States the first people, who acknowledged our liberty? Was it not from them we received, in times of difficulty, (whatever ingratitude and bad faith may say of them) those nourishing grains of which we were in absolute want, and for which I do not know whether they are yet paid? Did not the legislature of Carolina very lately direct to be paid to us a sum which remained due to us, immediately and by preference, although this legislature was partly composed of the owners of ships and goods which were just confiscated in the American seas by French vessels?

Behold also what was their conduct at the moment when they learned, that the French government, deceived by its agents in the colonies, suffered itself to be drawn into prejudices still more unjust. A new ambassador was suddenly dispatched to the directors of the republic. But to whom was this honorable mission confided? Circumstances required more imperiously than ever, a firm and decided friend of peace and of France. America possessed a man, who, being a courageous defender of the liberty of his country, happy in having contributed to its birth and consolidation, always preserved for the people, whose succours protected the acquisition, an unalterable sentiment of gratitude and affection; a man, whom we can but little suspect of predilection or favor for Great Britain, inasmuch as during the war of American independence, his property in Carolina, where he lived, was ever the first delivered up to devastation and the flames. Returned to his fields, as soon as peace was concluded with the former oppressors of his country, he lived afar from all public employments; and it was there that he was sought for to be engaged as the mediator between two people whom he loved, and the peace-maker of America. Complaints might be made: these are the explanations he came to offer; he came to enlighten the French government concerning the conduct of its agents and their calumnious imputations cast upon the United States; he came to calm the animosities, the noise of which menaced the repose of the two worlds. He arrived; and immediately he was ordered to quit France. It was not Mr. Pinckney who was rejected, but the government of which he was the minister and the organ (1).

And whilst the envoy of the United States met with this humiliating reception, what was the conduct of the agents of the Directory at St. Domingo towards them? We may reckon among the benefits done us by the Americans, the hospitality and relief afforded to our fugitive colonists. This honorable testimony of attachment and sensibility is not foreign from the secret motives of hatred which the present governors of our colonies bear to them. Read in the official journal of the Directory (17 Prairial, 5th June) an extract of a letter written on the 6th Ventose of this year, to the minister of marine by the French commissaries to the Leeward Islands. They announce, that having found no resource in finance, and knowing the unfriendly disposition of the Americans, in order that they might not miserably perish, they had fitted out cruizers; that already 87 privateers were upon the seas; and that for three months the administration had subsisted, and individuals had enriched themselves from the produce of prizes. They assert, that it became their devotion and patriotism not to restrain themselves on account of all the pusillanimous considerations which were opposed to them. They also declare that even the decree of the 14th Messidor (2) was unknown to them for five months after this period. But, say they, the revolting conduct of the Americans, and an indirect knowledge of the intentions of our government, made it a duty for us to order reprisals, even before the receipt of the official notification. They felicitate themselves, that the vessels of that nation are daily taken, and declare that they have learnt by divers persons from the continent that the Americans were perfidious, corrupt, the friends of England, and that in consequence, their vessels no longer entered the French ports, unless conducted thither by force.

One thinks he dreams when he reads this letter; he thinks himself transported into a savage country, where men not yet acknowledging the empire of morals and of laws, commit crimes without shame and without remorse, and applaud themselves for robbery, as Paulus Emilius or Cato would have applauded themselves for an eminent service performed for their country. Privateers armed against a friendly nation! Reprisals, when it is ourselves who make the attack! Reprisals against a nation which has never taken one of our vessels! Riches acquired by the confiscation of the vessels of a nation which treaties unite to us, from whom no declaration of war has separated us! You suppose they possess *unfriendly dispositions*: but tell me then in what they consist; where, when, how have they manifested them? Cite me then a fact, a proof of their *revolting conduct*. Alas! I have already said it, that which you call unfriendly dispositions, a revolting conduct, is to have granted a generous asylum to the unhappy colonists whom guilt forced to implore it. The agents, who, without authority, having according to their own confession only an *indirect knowledge* of a presumed intention, cause the vessels of allies to be captured; who commence a rupture upon the pretence that they fear it; who, even many months before they knew of the decree of the 14th Messidor, infested the seas with privateers! The agents who denominate respect for treaties *pusillanimous considerations*; who call those *perfidious* towards whom they violate the public faith; who decide, as if possessed of sovereign power, whether an alliance yet subsists; whether or not it is necessary to enter into a state of war; whilst the directory itself possesses not the right, without the will of the legislature! All that the agents say amounts to this—"having nothing wherewith to buy, I take; I make amends for the property I want, by the piracy which enriches me; I finally defame those whom I have plundered." This is robbery justified by selfishness and calumny.

Shall I add to this letter of the commissaries at St. Domingo, a letter, also very strange, written in the name of the minister of justice to the consul general of the United States. It is also the journal of the directory which furnishes me with it (17 Floreal, 6 May.) The consul general complained of the confiscations pronounced by certain tribunals against the letter of treaties, notwithstanding proof that the vessel truly belonged to a citizen of the United States, and had no contraband goods on board. The minister, after a lengthy discussion, but entirely grounded upon the system of this decree of the 12th Ventose, the viciousness and unconstitutionality of which I have demonstrated; the minister concludes with an expression so astonishing that I doubted about it, even after I have transcribed it: "let your government break the inconceivable treaty it concluded on the 19th Nov. 1794 with our most implacable enemies; then the French republic will cease to apply to itself the provisions of this treaty which favor England to its prejudice, and we shall not see them, I warrant you, cited before any tribunal to support any unjust pretensions."

Have I read it right? *Unjust pretensions!* Is it possible, that they have been thus characterized by the very minister who is their agent and defender? Ah! lay aside your *pretensions*, your menaces, your disdains. Do not occasion by your inconsiderate proceedings the very thing you fear. Can England desire any thing better than enmity between France and North America? We think to avenge ourselves of the English,—we serve them. To exasperate the United States; is it not to carry them back to Great Britain? To ruin the American commerce; is it not to encrease the British commerce? Peace, peace is what the interest and wants of all prescribe. Let industry every where reanimate itself: let every sea be free. Smitten with conflagration and ravage, with a long sterility, let our colonies rise again to public order, to agriculture, to prosperity. Let our confidence in the United States be renewed, that it may renew their confidence in us. Let the two worlds, witnesses of our success, also witness the sacrifice of our resentments, even though legitimate. Representatives of the people, Directors of the Republic, Frenchmen, all you who have been great in victory, be still greater in moderation and generosity. Let us dare, as we are all-conquerors, and merely because we are conquerors, let us dare strongly to express a desire for universal peace, for peace even with that ancient rival, whose envoys are now about recommencing the negotiations which have been too long suspended. Let peace be also restored to the interior of our troubled country. Has not the empire of factions, of hatred, of vengeance, of crimes been long enough protracted. I do not know liberty with fire brands and poniards By means of convulsions, you will destroy the sense of it. Yes, there is no generous heart which does not prefer the agitations of liberty to the forced inaction of a stupid slavery; but if these agitations every day become storms; if these storms become violent tempests; if these tempests shake, overturn, root up successively every social institution, all the affections of nature, all the rights of man, all the duties of a people,—happiness will always fly far from us, and death will be the sole hope of virtue.

I move,

1st. That the decrees of the 14th Messidor, 4th year, 9 Frimaire, 12 Ventose, and 21 Germinal, 5 year, be sent to the committee charged to report on the conduct to be observed by the legislature, when the directory passes decrees contrary to the constitution and the laws:

2d. That this committee be directed to report, in two decades at most:

3d. That a message be sent to the directory to request them to inform us of the present state of our political and commercial relations with the United States of North America, and of the execution of the different laws passed respecting them.

4th. That a committee of five members be appointed to bring in a law to organize the principles established in the 12th title of the constitutional act, article 326 and the following.

(1) Read also the following decree, made about two months ago, on the 21st Germinal, 5th year.

"The Executive Directory decrees, that the passports issued by the diplomatic ministers and envoys of the United States of America, or confirmed by them, shall not be permitted or allowed by any authority."

Is not this a formal violation of the treaty of 1778, which requires that the Americans be treated as the most favored nations? Is it not a real hostility?

(2) The following is the decree, which was only published on the 2d Frimaire, 5th year.

"It shall be notified, without delay, to all the neutral and allied powers, that the flag of the French Republic will observe, with respect to neutral vessels, the same conduct, which they suffer the English to pursue towards them, whether it be in point of confiscation, examination, or capture."

Is this decree conformable with the laws of the 23d of May and 9th July 1793, 27th Brumaire, 2d year, and 13th Nivose, 3d year? Without considering in any other respect its justice or injustice, I ask whether the Executive Directory could make it without the intervention of the Legislature?

Some days after its publication, 9th Frimaire, the Directory made still another decree, which follows, and to which the same remarks apply:

"The freight and demurrage arising from the stopping of neutrals, in conformity with the decrees of the 14th and 28th Messidor, shall be charged upon the captors in case the whole cargo is taken; and upon the remainder of the cargo where only a part of it is taken."

# The Gazette.

*PHILADELPHIA,*
TUESDAY EVENING, *September* 19.

## CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From the 18th to 19th Sept. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,

Mana Myers, Palms alley, South Front st.
Wm. Abbott, 21, Penn street
John Fletcher, Plumb street.
Arnold Craigh, Spruce between 6th & 7th streets.
Patrick Dougherty, Queen street.
Letty Smith, 77 South Front street.
Susan Kirk, George's corner Plumb street.
Benjamin Johnson, Ferry house, Market street wharf.
Daniel M'Carter, Catharine street.
Susan Brown, Mr. Burn's, Water street, near Drawbridge.

Discharged since last Report.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Cooper, admitted | 15th inst. |
| John Dempsey, | 11 |
| James Clark, | 10 |
| George Corbett, | 11 |
| Elizabeth M'Cabe, | 8 |
| Pat. Gallagher, | 9 |

Died, since last report,

| | |
|---|---|
| John Daly, admitted | 16th. |
| Elizabeth Schylt, admitted | 14th |
| Mory Maglone, | 13 |

Benjamin Johnson, 3 hours after admission.

Error in report of 16th to 17th, instead of James Field, in report of deaths, read William Fleming.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining last Report | | | 47 |
| Admitted since, | | | 10 |
| | | | 56 |
| Discharged | 6 | | |
| Died | 4 | 10 | |
| Remain in Hospital, | Convalescents 9 | | |
| | Sick 38 | 47 | |

Five of whom are dangerous.

Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From the city and suburbs | 4 |
| From the city hospital | 4 |
| Total | 8 |

STEPHEN GIRARD,
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board,
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
Chairman.

*Totals of burials for 48 hours, ending Monday at noon.*

| | Grown Persons. | Children. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Peter's | 1 | 0 |
| Second Presbyterian | 1 | 0 |
| St. Mary's | 1 | 0 |
| Trinity | 1 | 0 |
| Swedes | 2 | 1 |
| German Lutheran | 1 | 2 |
| German Reformed | 1 | 0 |
| Baptists | 1 | 0 |
| Potter's Field | 0 | 2 |
| City Hospital* | 14 | 0 |
| Kensington | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 26 | 5 |

* *Seven of these from the city.*

DIED.—Yesterday at noon, Mrs. ELIZABETH OSWALD, widow of the late col. Eleazer Oswald. This lady has fallen a sacrifice to the prevailing disease. She took the infection in fulfilling the tender duties of a mother, and nurse, to her unfortunate son. By the death of this amiable lady, society is deprived of a valuable member, and her children of a tender and effectionate mother.

DIED,—yesterday morning, Mr. JOHN VICTOR JOURNEL, of the house of Tarascon and Journel, merchants of this City.

Col. Charles Pettit has recently been thrown from a chair near Mount Pleasant, the seat of Jonathan Williams Esq. and dangerously hurt.

One day last week, a gentleman descending a declivity in a Gig, without any breech-band for the horse, (which is the case with most of the gigs and kittereens) the carriage was propelled against the horse, which giving him a start, he ran away, broke the carriage to pieces and wounded the gentleman severely.

A Turnpike is about to be established between Albany and Schenectady, and a subscription has been opened for raising funds. The distance is about 16 miles.

Several of the New York Editors seem puzzled to account for the contradictory nature of the Intelligence received from the Spanish frontiers. The fact is, that sundry letters of the 5th of June originally published in Claypoole's Daily Advertiser contain details of certain transactions at the Natchez of the progress and result of which we published an authentic account down to a much later date near a month ago. See Gazette of the United States, Aug. 25.

—

An Alexandria paper of the 14th contains the following paragraph.

At a late hour last evening, we received a communication from a gentleman who left the Natchez in the middle of July; at which time there was no prospect of a speedy settlement of the differences with the Spaniards, things remaining in the same state as at the date of our last authentic accounts from that quarter. This communication is lengthy and interesting—it will be given in our next.

* * "NICIAS" *in our next.*

## GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

### PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12th, Brig Prince Frederick, Gaiskp, | St. Thomas |
| Schr. Sea Flower, Nickson, | Windsor |
| Sloop Sally, Besser, | Gonaives |
| 13th, Brig Fly, Russell, | Lisbon |
| Sloop Polly, Knight, | Jamaica |
| 14th, Sloop Eagle, Dimmick, | New York |
| 15th, Sch. Friendship, Odlin, | Burlington |
| Sally, Robertson, | Currituck |
| Sloop Sally, Allbright, | Alexandria |
| 18th, Brig Delaware, Dunphy, | Cape Francois |
| Sch. Harmony, Coffin, | New York |
| Sloop Dolphin, Dickey, | Richmond |

A brig and schooner, each with a figure head and yellow sides, arrived at the fort this morning, Names and place whence not yet ascertained,

The schooner Flying Fish, Capt. Maxwell, from Jamaica, now at the fort, was brought to, a few days since, by a gun from the French privateer now at anchor off the Brandywine. Capt. Maxwell hailed from Hampton Roads, but this not satisfying the Frenchman, he sent his boat, well manned, to overhaul the schooner's papers. In the mean time Capt. Maxwell suffered himself to drift astern of the privateer, and, just as the boat was dropping alongside, he hoisted sail and made off. The privateer weighed anchor shortly after, but did not think proper to pursue.

*New York, September* 18.

ARRIVED. DAYS.

Brig Two Sisters, ———, Norfolk
Schooner Ellice, Galloway, Richmond 8
Sloop Betsey, Elkins Baltimore
Brig Triton is returned after being out 7 days—Captain being dead.

*Norfolk, Sept.* 11.

On Saturday last arrived the Flora, Capt. Wm. Colley, in six weeks from Liverpool—

The ship Flora, captain W. Colley sailed from Liverpool the 28th July, in company with the following vessels:

For Norfolk, { Ship Neutrality, Dawson. / Brig Eliza, M'Connel. / ——Eliza Wright, Jasper.
For Baltimore { Ships Alex. Hamilton. / Fawn, & Becket, Cunningham.
For Philadelphia, the Ship Pigou, Sinclair.

*Left there.*

Ship Industry, Vickery, for Norfolk, to sail on the 10th or 12th August.
Ship Planter, Driver, for City Point, to sail the 1st of August.
Ship Aknomac, Lemond, for George-Town, to sail the same time.
Ships Clothier, Gardner; and Seymour Willis; to sail for Philadelphia in a few days.

*Spoke.*

On the 21st August, in lat. 44, 20; long. 48, 30, the brig General Wayne, capt. Wells, 11 days from Boston for *Naples.*

*Baltimore, September* 16.

ARRIVED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ship James, M'Carthy, | Rotterdam |
| Montezuma, Chase, | London |
| Brig Mercury, Miller, | Hull |
| Contential Gronwald, | Halifax |
| Betsey, Whitemashl | Boston |
| Sloop Polly, Gladding, | Norfolk |
| Mary, L'Hommedieu, | New-York |
| Eagle, Green, | New-Port |
| Swift, Wallace, | Currituck |
| Schr. Hellen, Tuycross, | Bath |
| William Lovell, Hill, | Charleston |
| Diamond, Attwood, | Stonington |

Arrived on Thursday last—brig Mercury, Miller, 45 days, from Hull—

Sch'r. Mary, of Alexandria, Evelette, 23 days from Kingston.

Ship James, 50 days from Roteerdam.

Arrived yesterday—Brig Columbia, Rollins, 84 days from Galway, with 144 passengers, all in good health. July 11th, spoke ship Ritson, for Norfolk to London, lat. 45, 28, long. 28. 30th, spoke ship Elizabeth, of New-York, from Savannah to Liverpool, out 11 days, lat. 38, long. 66.


MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render service, and undeceive those Performers, who during his absence Mr. Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform those that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way answerable for Mr. Jaymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.

*Alexandria, Sept.* 15, 1797. 6t.

## FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented Servant Girl, named NANCY ANDERSON, about twenty years of age, short, thick set person, with short black hair; had on when she went away, a dark calico gown, an old black silk cloak, and a black fur hat. Whoever will secure said girl, and give information thereof to the subscriber, No. 2, Greenleaf alley, or to the office of this Gazette, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harboring said girl, as they will be dealt with as the law directs

MARY ANDERSON,

N. B. Said Girl is from Ireland, and has been in this country but a short time; she was sent to the work-house for misconduct, where she was taken sick and removed to the city-hospital, from which place she made her escape.

August 30. eo3t

## To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

## Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
*WILLINGS & FRANCIS,*
Penn-street.

may 30 dsf

## *Davis's Law Book Store,*

*No. 319, High-Street.*

## GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

## *City Commissioners' Office,*

*June 22, 1797.*

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eo1m

## *Stands for Draymen, &c.*

*In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.*

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stamper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

*STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.*

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&f1m

## A Literary Treat.

*Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

## LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

*H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,*

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

## The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

## Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
*No. 8 Chesnut-Street,*
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

## *Richard and James Potter*

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&s6t

## *Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury*

## STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of MR. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

## City of Washington.

### SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

*For the Improvement of the Federal City.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are | 20,000 dollars, | 50,000 |
| 1 ditto | 15,000 & cash 25,000 | 40,000 |
| 1 ditto | 15,000 & cash 15,000 | 30,000 |
| 1 ditto | 10,000 & cash 10,000 | 20,000 |
| 1 ditto | 5,000 & cash 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 ditto | 5,000 & cash 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 cash prize of | | 10,000 |
| 2 do. | 5,000 each, are | 10,000 |
| 10 do. | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| 20 do. | 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 do. | 100 | 10,000 |
| 200 do. | 50 | 10,000 |
| 400 do. | 25 | 10,000 |
| 1,000 do. | 20 | 20,000 |
| 15,000 do. | 10 | 150,000 |
| 16,739 Prizes. | | |
| 33,261 Blanks. | | |
| 50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, | | 400,000 |

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

*SAMUEL BLODGET.*

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Colsmbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

*From the Otsego Herald.*

## CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,
ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dubney Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess.

A.D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

## Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
*Thomas Herman Leuffer,*
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

## William Blackburn,

*LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE*
No. 64 south Second street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

## Erskine's View of the War.

*JUST PUBLISHED,*

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]

*A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.*

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

## *STATE TRIALS.*

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

## The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolveney, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

*Wm. Moore Smith.*

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d

## For Sale,

*That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,*

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3jawtf.

## COLUMBIA HOUSE

## Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

## *Just Published,*

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

## New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. 6t

## No. 183.

*District of Pennsylvania, to wit:*

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifteenth day of June, in the twenty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"The Young Chemist's Pocket Companion, "being a Description of a Portable Labaratory, "containing a Philosophical apparatus, and a "great number of Chemical Agents, by which "any person may perform an endless variety of "amusing and instructing Experiments, design-"ed for the use of ladies and gentlemen, and "intended to promote the cultivation of the "Science of Chemistry in the United States of "America. By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. "Professor of Chemistry, in the University of "Pennsylvania, President of the Chemical So-"ciety of Philadelphia, &c.

"At present every thing that is not denomi-"nated Chemistry, is but a small part of a sys-"tem of natural knowledge.

*Priestly on Air."*

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 18. d3t—wstf

## No. 188.

*District of Pennsylvania, to wit:*

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the Unit-"ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
*Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

July 27. w4w

## Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the instance of James Short, praying the Court to supply a lost deed made by a certain Andrew Hickenluber, to Hugh Morrison, James Morrison, and John Sample, executors to Hans Morrison, deceased, for six hundred ——— acres of Land, situate in Menallen township, in the county of York:—All persons who have any objections to make to the object of the said petition are desired to attend at the Court House, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwise the lost deed will be supplied.

JOHN EDIE, Clerk.

July 18. eot85

## 30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

## *To be SOLD or RENTED,*

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

## *Musical Instrument Manufactory,*

*No. 167, Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &2mi.

## *Forty Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t